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RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1913.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY - Rain.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## MANY NAMES ARE CONSIDERED FOR FOREIGN POSTS

Announcement of Diplomatic Roll Is Expected Soon.

## HOW GOSSIPERS ASSIGN PLACES

Olney Can Go to England if He Wishes, While McCombs Has Option on France—Gregory Talked Of for Mexico, and Crane Is Sure of Place.

Washington, March 9.—President Wilson has not completed his roll of diplomats, but announcements are expected within a few days. The President has been considering many names and has been sounding prospective candidates through his friends. The situation is about like this:

Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, who was ambassador to Great Britain if he wishes.

Democratic Chairman William F. McCombs can be ambassador to France if he wants to.

T. W. Gregory, a lawyer of Austin, Texas, may be ambassador to Mexico. There is some doubt whether he would accept it if he were offered the post.

Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, can go to St. Petersburg or Peking if he desires.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, probably will be ambassador to France if Mr. McCombs does not accept. Otherwise he may be offered the ambassadorship to Germany.

Frederick C. Penfield, of Germantown, Pa., will be ambassador to one of the European courts, probably Russia, Austria or Turkey.

Henry N. Morgan, of New York, and Thomas Nelson Page are being considered for ambassadorships.

Colonel Thomas Birch, an intimate friend of both the President and Secretary Bryan, is likely to be minister to Belgium.

W. W. Bridge, of Washington, probably will take up one of the legations in Latin America.

Goings to-night about assistant secretaries brings foremost the name of John Bassett Moore for First Assistant Secretary of State.

It is believed that Charles S. Barrett, of Georgia, president of the National Farmers' Union, who was strongly urged for the post of Secretary of Agriculture, will be associated prominently with Secretary Houston, of the Agricultural Department.

Bibb Graves, of Alabama, is being strongly urged by the Alabama Senators for the post of Assistant Secretary of War. Mr. Graves, of New York, is said to be slated for one of the assistant postmaster-generalships.

F. D. Roosevelt, of New York, who has been prominently mentioned as assistant secretary, came to Washington to-night and conferred with Senator O'Gorman. He may be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

## O'GORMAN MAY LEAD

He Is Likely to Be Commanding Progressive Figure in Senate

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE.  
Washington, March 9.—The favor of the President and his own success as a fighting man in the Senate have combined to place within the reach of Senator James A. O'Gorman, of New York, the leadership of the Senate. Senator O'Gorman, judging from his present attitude, has not yet made up his mind whether or not he will accept this leadership, with its accompanying responsibility for the rest of his term.

Two things have made O'Gorman important: first, the plain intention of the President to ignore Sulzer and Murphy and to rely on O'Gorman and New York State patronage; second, his activity in the battle that gave John W. Kern, of Indiana, the nominal leadership of the Senate. Kern is not a leader. O'Gorman is. But O'Gorman is good-natured, and even with the President back of him may not be willing to do battle for four years in the interests of the progressives.

The steering committee of the Senate, at whose head Kern was placed, will report a week from to-morrow. Every committee will be named by this body. At the business of the Senate will be directed by it. When the list of committees is announced it will be known just what part O'Gorman intends to play.

O'Gorman's attitude on the canal dispute, on the battleship question and on the tariff is wholly progressive—even in advance of many of his brother progressive Senators. He, together with Luke Lea, of Georgia, and New York State patronage, will be all-powerful in the tariff legislation that is to be the subject of the extra session.

O'Gorman, strong at home because of the patronage he will control, and with four years of his term to serve before he needs to worry about a re-election, has only to see for himself in order to get it. The other progressives will be glad of a leader, and the Republican progressives are so few that they will not count.

It is the protection Democrats that the progressives will have to fight. Like the reactionary Republicans, they profess a willingness to vote for what they call "moderate reductions" which are the "moderate reductions" which were included in the Aldrich bill and made the tariff higher than ever. As it stands, no free sugar bill can pass the Senate, nor will a too drastic lowering of the woolen schedules be permitted. What the progressives plan are reductions that will not affect business, but will give the people an even chance with the manufacturers in tariff benefits.

The business of the extra session ably handled by the progressive Democrats can be concluded by July 4. If there is a shifting of leadership and a guerrilla warfare on minor scheduled sessions is likely to run into September. Thus it can be readily seen that a leader is necessary. And that is why the friends of O'Gorman are so anxious that he become the leader. Their ranks are reduced pitifully, the regular Republicans, with Aldrich and

## NATIONS WATCH FOR STEP WHICH WILL BRING WAR

Germany and France Are on Very Verge of Outbreak.

## POINCARÉ'S STAND SHOCK TO EUROPE

New French President Throws Challenge at Feet of Kaiser by Appointment of Delcasse to Russia, and Plans for Increase of Army and Navy.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, March 9.—In the present critical situation in European politics, France, Germany, England and Russia are all watching each other to see which takes the first step. France's spirited response to the proposed military aggrandizement of Germany has done more towards insuring peace to-day and war to-morrow than any diplomatic move in the recollection of any person now living. On the other hand, Germany's lame explanation as to the causes of the enormous outlay and the increase of her peace army, has deceived nobody.

Challenge Is Direct.  
A British diplomat, now at home on furlough, discussing the electric current imparted to the situation by the accession of Poincaré to the French presidency, said:

"It is admitted by all who are acquainted with the currents of diplomacy in Europe that the coming of Poincaré has put more electricity into the Franco-German situation than there has been in many years. The appointment of Delcasse, who has an avowed partisan policy, as ambassador to St. Petersburg, constituted nothing less than a direct challenge to Germany, the answer to which has not yet been given, and which, when it comes, may stagger the world with its suddenness."

Germany judges that in view of the moment of prudently forebore by Delcasse's appointment, viz.: the Russian alliance, consisting of France, Russia and Great Britain, directed against the German-Italian combination, the German-Italian combination, directed against Germany, has not yet been given, and which, when it comes, may stagger the world with its suddenness."

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## WILSON TO TAKE ACTIVE PART IN FRAMING LAWS

He Will Co-Operate With Party Leaders in House and Senate.

## FOLLOW METHODS USED AT TRENTON

Proposes to Work Over All Important Measures, Even Before They Are Introduced—May Prevent Flood of Bills and Steady Nerves of Business World.

Washington, March 9.—President Wilson will take a hand himself in framing legislation with the new Congress. With the co-operation of party leaders in the House and Senate, he proposes to work over tariff, currency and other important measures even before they are introduced and to lend the weight of the administration to the support of the bills.

This information and the fact that the President will endeavor, in forwarding his policies, to use personal persuasion, not only with members of his own party, but with progressive Republicans who are inclined to be friendly, came to-day from those who have talked with him since his inauguration. The President does not plan to bring legislation before Congress by suggestion and conference, to come to an agreement upon specific measures with the party leaders. It has not been determined whether currency will be taken up at the special session. It was learned to-day that when the President believes the time is ripe for such legislation he will call into conference such men as Representative Glass, of Virginia, and the subcommittee that has been investigating currency questions, to agree upon the outline of a bill that would have administrative character.

World Steady Business.  
Such process, the President believes, would discourage the flood of individual bills usually offered when reform legislation is undertaken and would concentrate the efforts of party leaders toward some kind of agreement in advance of public discussion. This method, it is also believed, would have the effect of steadying the nervous system of the business world when subjects so vital as the tariff and currency are being reviewed.

Congressional leaders practically agreed upon the suggestion that no subject but the tariff should be taken up in the special session. Many House members even believed in the advisability of bringing in a currency bill near the end of the extra session, as has been suggested to the President by the advocates of immediate action.

The President's idea was that a currency bill might be evolved by that time and submitted to the House without detracting from the attention between the extra session and the December session of Congress a campaign of discussion could be carried on to crystallize public opinion.

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## 'BRUTAL LOAFERS' ARE DENOUNCED BY SUFFRAGISTS

Major Sylvester and His Policemen Criticized as Incompetent.

## ECHO OF FAMOUS CAPITAL PARADE

Mass-Meeting Held in Washington, at Which Speakers Score Conduct of Men Who Interfered With Pageant—Predict That Victory Is Short Distance Ahead.

Washington, March 9.—Several hundred men and women gathered here this afternoon in a mass meeting of protest against the disturbance of the suffrage parade on Pennsylvania Avenue last Monday and the conduct of the police along the line of march. Major Richard Sylvester, superintendent of police, and his force were criticized for "mismanagement and incompetence," and those who interfered with the procession were called "brutal loafers."

The speakers were Senators Clapp, of Minnesota; Shafroth and Thomas, of Colorado; and Works, of California; Louis D. Brandeis, "Corporal" James Tanner and Charles Edward Russell.

The greater part of the day's speech-making was devoted to the cause of free suffrage for women, and the references to last Monday's trouble were largely incidental. Senator Clapp assured the audience that woman suffrage throughout the country was a matter of but a few years.

"Last Monday's spectacle," he said, "was a sad one. It is a sad thought that pure womanhood cannot march along the streets of the capital of a free nation without insult. The fact that brutal, depraved manhood could come to insult American women is evidence of a social and political system in this country has come in its fight against progress. I believe that last Monday's episode will bring the people to the realization that you cannot legislate a better world without progress and escape the responsibility for the acts of the sub-stratum of supporters of wrong."

Senator Thomas told the audience that the disorder of Monday marked a new point of progress in the suffrage campaign.

"The movement," he said, "has passed through the stages of ridicule and argument and has now reached the point where its opponents resort to physical opposition. From this point it is but a short distance to victory, and the incident of last Monday will soon be forgotten in the blaze of glory that will attend the final extension of suffrage to women in every State in the Union."

The audience received the suffrage arguments of the speakers with enthusiasm, and a number of telegrams from suffrage leaders all over the country were read against Monday's disorder were cheerfully.

Scenes of Disorder.  
London, March 9.—The suffragists held meetings again to-day in Hyde Park on Wimbledon Common. They would have had a most peaceful day's meetings at the same place, when it required a strong body of police to escort them to safety, but that to-day the authorities took precautions and had large bodies of mounted and foot policemen in attendance.

Even at that, wild scenes ensued. Five thousand persons assembled in the park and awaited about the speakers' platform and by a deafening din prevented any word of "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond's speech from being heard. The pressure of the surging crowd to storm the platform at length became so great that reinforcements were hastily summoned. Mrs. Drummond and her colleagues were rescued from their perilous position with some difficulty.

At Wimbledon similar scenes were enacted. Scarcely a word uttered by the speakers was audible, and they, too, had to be protected. Another scene of disorder occurred at the Speakers' Hall, where the speakers were rescued from their perilous position with some difficulty.

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## Washington's Chief Under Fire



MAJOR RICHARD SYLVESTER.

## YOUNG COMMENTS GOVERNOR MANN

Pastor of Centenary Methodist Upholds Refusal to Intercede for Allens.

## CENTRAL AMERICA DUE FOR UPHEAVAL

All States Except Costa Rica Are Preparing for Revolution.

## MISDIRECTED SYMPATHY

Causes of Crime Need Attention, Says Minister, Rather Than Criminals.

## RUMORS ARE DISQUIETING

New Administration May Soon Be Called On to Take Drastic Action.

"If I could harness up for moral and religious ends and turn loose in the slums of our cities and in the dark places of our State the energy and the sympathy which is being devoted by good men and women to the cause of two men who stand convicted by the courts of the Commonwealth of a frightful crime," said Rev. W. J. Young, D. D., at the Centenary Methodist Church last night, "I could accomplish a great and much-needed work."

This thread ran through the whole sermon, which, in its larger aspect, was an unqualified commendation of Governor Mann's action in declining to interfere with the sentence of death pronounced by the courts upon Claude and Floyd Allen for their participation in the Hillsville shooting on March 14, 1912.

"If I had been in the Governor's place and had been called upon instead of him to stay the hand of the law," said Dr. Young, "I could not have done differently. In spite of my deep sense of obligation to those good men and women who were convinced that this was the proper occasion for clemency, my duty to the State and to the welfare of society would have kept me from interfering with the judgment pronounced against the Allens."

Dr. Young prefaced his sermon with the statement that while he proposed to discuss the Allens, he did not intend to do so in a controversial spirit. The courts, including the highest tribunal in the State, he said, had settled the controversy as far as he was concerned.

"Like most of us, I know of the Allen case and its incidents only from what I have read in the newspapers," said Dr. Young. "I have read the evidence as it was presented to me in the printed pages of the reports. Skillfully and truthfully as this may have been set forth, however, it is not the complete evidence that was presented to the courts that tried the Allens, and I must accept the opinion of the judges of these courts as to the facts."

"I have wanted to say what I am about to say for a long time. I have waited to hear it said from some pulpit. The only reason I refrained from speaking until now was a fear that I might in some remote way cause a tipping of the balance one way or the other in the decision of one of the most painful questions that has been presented to a chief executive in the history of Virginia."

Commends the Governor.  
"As I have studied the case, gone over and over again its history as it has been repeated by the press, both hostile and favorable, I have become convinced that the Governor's action was a wise and a brave one."

(Continued on Second Page.)

## Express Companies Using Parcel Post

Milwaukee, Wis., March 9.—That express companies are reaping a rich harvest of profit on shipments through the medium of the parcel post has been unearthed by Milwaukee postal authorities.

A specific case has come to light in which an express company is alleged to have received a package for shipment which it in turn sent by parcel post, making almost 100 per cent profit through the scheme.

A Detroit man, entertaining suspicions against the express companies, paid a box of cigars from Detroit to Milwaukee. He then came to Milwaukee and received at the Milwaukee express company a receipt for a parcel post for 22 cents, leaving a profit of 18 cents to the express company.

The postal authorities have not decided whether any action will be taken in the matter.

The Times-Dispatch has learned that six weeks ago the Department of Justice made an inquiry of the Treasury Department and put it on notice of a serious movement which it was supposed to be making toward Nicaragua, Honduras and New Orleans. Expedited forces of filibusters were suspected of activity in both of those ports. It was at first believed that two vessels which were discovered were intended for Mexican waters. These vessels, however, the Department of Justice agents established, were not for Mexican ports, but were trying to get on board supplies of arms and ammunition for landing at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

It was this knowledge, communicated to the State Department, that caused Secretary Knox to issue orders for a whole squadron of warships to proceed to Central America and practically invest its most important ports. The Des Moines, a Bluefish, the Annapolis, at Annapolis, Honduras; the Buffalo, at Corinto, Nicaragua; the Nashville, cruising off the Nicaraguan coast, with base at Puerto Corinto, Honduras; the Tacoma, off Bluefields; and the Denver, watching the west coast of Central America.

It had been intended to withdraw the marines from Managua, Nicaragua, but it was decided to-day that they shall remain, as the storm is expected to break in that republic.

The State and Navy officials clearly connect the outbreak with the general conspiracy to precipitate trouble throughout Central America. A Nicaraguan mob, according to the dispatches, entered the town of Nogote, under the eyes of the United States marines, terrorized and plundered it, and when the marines went in pursuit, so as to keep their own countrymen safe with the sea, at Corinto, their train collided with fuel train under circumstances that have not yet been explained.

Bottom of Conspiracy.  
While not connecting former President Castro of Venezuela and former President Delaunay of Nicaragua with the revolution, it is well understood at the State Department that the followers of these men are at the bottom of the conspiracy.

The present naval administration evidently has had alarming news of the progress of the mob leaders and conspirators generally, as Secretary of the Navy Daniels has determined not to withdraw any of the Central American squadrons from duty.

The State Department believes that once the mob is supplied with money to finance the revolution has headquarters at Havana, where it is being closely watched.

The present administration has a keen interest in the coming revolution, and is determined to keep it from breaking out.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## CURIOUS CROWD NEATLY FOOLED BY QUICK SHIFT

President Wilson Fails to Follow Sunday Morning Program.

## THOUSANDS WAIT FOR SIGHT OF HIM

When He Sees Street Jammed From Curb to Curb With People, He Changes Mind and Attends Central Presbyterian Church, Which Is But Half-Filled.

Washington, March 9.—President Wilson made a quick shift in his plans for church-going to-day, much to the disappointment of hundreds of Washingtonians, but gently to his own satisfaction and that of Mrs. Wilson. Instead of being the center of interest for a thousand curious eyes and the focus for a clicking camera battery, the President worshipped in a half-filled church, in a quiet part of the city, while the crowd which expected to see them come and go in the way wondered how it had all happened.

Announcements in local newspapers that the President would occupy this morning the Lincoln pew